PRICE FOUR CENTS

## VOL. XXXVII... No. 11,547.

# WASHINGTON.

A SECRET REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

▲ CLOSER UNION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SOUGHT-DEMOCRATIC PARSIMONY ONCE MORE ILLUSTRATED-POLITICAL AND CONGRESSIONAL

A majority of the Republican Senators met in caucus, Saturday, to discuss the means of more closely cementing the party. The President's policy was discussed, and found less advocacy than on previous occasions. The meeting was unusually secret. Of the seventeen contests for seats in the House, four only have been decided. The new legislative bill is so inadequate that if it passes in its present shape, every branch of the Government will be crippled. The internal revenues are falling off heavily. Fresh testimony was taken, Saturday, as to irregularities in Western mail contracts. Ex-Governor Packard's friends claim that several members of the Cabinet favor his appointment at New-Orleans. Mr. Washburne's candidacy to be Senator from Illinois

### A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. SENATORS IN CONFERENCE OVER THE GRAVE PERILS

WHICH MENACE THE PARTY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- A majority of the Republican Senators met in cancus yesterday afternoon,

and remained in session about two hours. The strictest injunctions of secreey were imposed upon all present; and those who participated have been more indisposed than usual to say anything about its proceedings. They all agree in asserting that the discussion with which the time was filled was not sensational in its character, and that no

definite conclusion was reached. The object of the caucus, it is said, was a general interchange of opinion in regard to the present condition of the Republican party in the country, and especially in the Senate, and to devise, if possible, some means of securing greater unity of party

The Republicans in the Senate have lately divided their votes in such a manner upon all nominations over which a controversy has arisen, that they have placed it in the power of the Democratic minority to decide whether the President's appointments shall be approved or not. This has long been a subject of regret to prominent Re publican senators; and the feeling that the Republicans are no longer masters of the situation in that body has made many of them indifferent, especially to the executive business of the Senate. It has become the custom of some of them to take their hats and go home whenever the legislative sessions have closed. The effect of this indifference has been that nominees to whose confirmation the Republicans of the Senate been confirmed by the solid vote of the Democrats; and others whom the Republicans have favored, and the Democrats opposed for local and personal reasons, have been defeated. In fact, the Democrats have had almost as complete control in many of the recent executive sessions of the Senate as they can have in the next Congress, when they will be in a numerical majority.

The attendance at the caucus yesterday was not great. Senators Conkling, Howe, Hoar, Jones, of Nevada, Mitchell, Patterson and Conover were among those who were absent. The discussion was very informal in its character, and nearly all of those present participated to some extent in the proceedings. It is impossible, owing to the strict secreey imposed, to report what each Senator said; but what might have been inferred has been definitely ascertained, that the general sentiment against the course of the President was stronger than at any previous time since the meeting of Congress last October, and that even those who are known as "Administration Senators," like Messrs, Matthews, Burnside, Christiancy, Hoar and Dawes, were not as earnest in efence of the President as formerly.

Mr. Matthews, it is reported, had very little to say; and if he still approves of the President's general policy of Civil Service Reform, he was not as outspoken as previously in defence of it.

It was suggested that another effort should be made to induce the President to act more in accordance with the wishes of the Republican party in Congress. Several Senators, among whom are understood to have been Messrs. Emmunds, Blaine and Hamlin, expressed doubts of the efficacy of any such effort. One of them called attention to the visit which he and others had made to the White House a few months ago, and spoke in detail, as he had done before at a caucus, of his experiences at the White House. The President, he said, was very agreeable, and gave his visitors to understand that he should certainly be in full harmony with the party in the Senate; but, it was said, since that time he has not done a single act which shows recognition on his part of the claims of the party upon him, and it is useless to attempt to make him see the importance of bringing his Administration into harmony with the party leaders, or to induce him to do anything to strengthen and perpetuate the party. Some rather harsh words were used, and it is reported that Mr. Hayes was accused of conceit, indirection and de-

One Senator said that the only course left open for the Republican Senators is to stand together. Then he thought they can force the President to appoint only Republicans to office, and to pay some attention to the claims of the party upon him. Several Senators said that they would not humiliate themselves by hanging around the White House and begging the President for favors which they know will never be granted.

now will never be granted.

Several who have heretofore been favorable to a policy of reconcilation, have now given up all hope of full reconciliation between the President and the Republican Senators. Several important appoint-ments recently made without consultation with the Senators who thought they had a sort of claim upon

ments recently made without consultation with the Senators who thought they had a sort of claim upon the offices involved, have caused much bitter feeling, and brought about a noticeable change in their attitude toward the President.

A Republican Senator from the South declared that it is useless to spend any more time in trying to keep Mr. Haves in the Republican party. The President, he said, has done all in his power to destroy the party, and has succeeded admirably in the South. There is no longer any use of canvassing and passing resolutions. This gentleman wanted to know how many Senators on the floor had been consulted by the President or members of the Cabinet, in regard to appoinments in their own States, and he said he thought inasmuch as the President has manifested a desire to get their own States, and he said he thought masmuch as the President has manifested a desire to get along without members of Congress, that it is little else than presumption for them to persist in inter-tering at the White House. Their line of duty as Republican Senators, he said, is plain and for his part be should follow it.

No resolution was passed. Another cancus will probably be held during the present week.

A general press dispatch says that it appears from the views expressed by Schators that, while they concede that the speech of Schator Howe, delivered a week ago, is mainly just in its strictures on the course of the Administration, they can see no propriety in recailing past events in Louisiana and elsewhere, and of making a direct assue with the President; and they are also agreed that the so-called Civil Service Reform is a deception and a failure. They therefore think that the Republicans should strive to strengthen their party, irrespective of what the President may say or do, and they point to the late election in New-Hamp shire to show that it resulted in favor of the Republicans apart from any considerations of the Republicans apart from any considerations connected with the National Administration. They are of opinion that it would be better to approve such measures as they can in the future, rather than oppose the President for what has already been done by him in his Southern conciliation policy, and other measures which do not meet with Republican approval; besides, to make an open issue with the President would benefit the Democratic party to the injury of the Republican party. They do not impute dishonesty of purpose to the President, and they admit that they see some things in his Administration to approve; but they doubt the wisdom of much of his so-called policy. They lo not think it wise, however, to take an active

part against the President, under all the circum-

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ASKING FOR AN APPRO-PRIATION NOT TO BE SENT IN JUST YET-SIR EDWARD THORNTON'S ANNOYANCE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 31.—The correspondence relating to the fisheries question and the message recommending an appropriation to pay the Halifax award, will not be transmitted to the Senate for several days. Accompanying them there will be a review of the whole question from the beginning, in-cluding a statement of the circumstances under which this subject was introduced into the Treaty of Washington and the real objects of the United States in agreeing to leave the permanent disposition of this question to a tribunal. Sir Edward Thornton is reported to be much an-

noyed at the tone of the discussion which has taken place in the public press and among public men on the question of the organization of the Halifax Commission. He is said to have denied that it was ar act of bad faith on the part of the British Government to allow the time to expire so as to leave the selection of the third member of the tribunal in the hands of the Austrian Minister at London. The British Government, he asserts, was no more responsible than our own for the expiration of the three months' limitation; and while he does not desire it to be understood that he will enter into any controversy with ex-Secretary Fish in regard to the matter, he does feel assured that the correspond-ence between the two Governments, when it is all given to the world, will fully vindicate his course

## PACKARD'S BACKING A STRONG ONE. NEARLY ALL THE CABINET SAID TO FAVOR HIM, AS ALSO THE FORMER APPOINTEE.

in regard to the matter.

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The most important executive appointment now soon to be made is that of the Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. Ex-Governor Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, is now in Washington, and has had consultations with the President and Secretaries Sherman and Evarts in regard to the appointment. He thinks that if in regard to the appointment. He thinks that if
the decision of the court is announced to-morrow,
setting General Anderson free, as it is expected to
be, the name of a candidate for the Collectorship
will be sent to the Senate on Tuesday. ExGovernor Hahn says that all the members of
the Cabinet, except, perhaps, General Schurz,
whom he has not seen, favor the appointment
of ex-Governor Packard, and he believes that
Packard will have the place. The President asked
some questions about General Sheldon and others,
whose names have been used in connection with this whose names have been used in connection with this place. General Williamson, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate, is now an advocate for ex-Governor Packard's appointment.

RECKLESS ECONOMY. AN APPROPRIATION BILL WHICH WOULD CRIPPLE THE WHOLE PUBLIC SERVICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 31.—The executive officers of the Government find that the new Legislative Bill have been almost unanimously opposed have proposed by the House Appropriations Committee will seriously cripple every branch of the public service. In some of the departments a reduction of 30 per cent of the clerical force, without discrimimost seriously affected. There is not even force enough allowed to watch the building and to guard against fires such as that which recently so nearly destroyed the Patent Office. It is proposed in the bill to cripple the work of the Patent Office in some important particulars. The salaries of the exam-iners, who are professional experts and act as judi-cial officers, are reduced below the living point.

> MR. SCOFIELD IN WASHINGTON. HE SAYS HE INTENDS TO RETAIN THE OFFICE OF REGISTER A SHORT TIME ONLY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.-The Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, the new Register of the Treasury, arrived in Washington last night, and will assume the duties of his office to-morrow. He says that he shall hold the position only a short time. In answer to the suggestion that he might after a while be available as a Cabinet officer, he replied that there is no Cabinet position that he would accept, and that nothing could induce him to undertake the drudgery and anxiety of such the area under cuitivation for cereals, which has ina position. Judge Scofield says that the President is more popular with the negale than with the male is more popular with the people than with the poli-tleians. He thinks the Republicans will carry the State of Pennsylvania this Fall, both on the general and legislative tickets.

#### CONTESTS FOR SEATS. THE FOUR THUS FAR DECIDED IN THE HOUSE, ALL IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRATS-THIRTEEN MORE

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, March 31 .- At the beginning of the present Congress there were seventeen contested election cases to be decided by the House. Of this number the following have been disposed of in favor of the contestants, who, in all cases, were Democrats, namely : California, P. D. Wigginton : Colo rado, Thomas M. Patterson ; Louisiana, J. H. Acklen;

Massachusetts, Benjamin Dean.

The following cases are yet to be acted upon by

The following cases are yet to be acted upon by the Elections Committee:
Alabama—Jere Haralson (Rep.) against Charles M. Shelley (Dem.)
Florida—J. J. Finley (Dem.) against Horatio Bisbee, Jr. (Rep.)
Louisiana (IVth District)—George L. Smith against J. B. Elam (Dem.)
Louisiana (Vith District)—C. E. Nash against E. W. Robertson (Dem.)
Missouri—Mr. Frost against Lyne S. Metcaife (Rep.)
Mississippi—John R. Lyneh against James R. Chalmers (Dem.)
Pennsylvania—James L. Nutting against James B.

Pennsylvania—James L. Nutting against James B. Reilly (Bem.)
South Carolina (1st District)—John S. Richardson against Joseph H. Rainey (Rep.)
South Carolina (Id District)—M. P. O'Connor against Richard H. Cain (Rep.)
South Carolina (Vin District)—G. D. Tillman against Pobert Spails (Rep.)

Robert Smalls (Rep.)

Oregon—Samuel W. McDowell against Richard Wil-Oregon-Samuel W. McDowell ngames (Rep.) llams (Rep.) Virginia-Wm. E. Hinton against Joseph Jorgensen (Rep.) Arizona-Wm. H. Hardy against H. S. Stevens (Dem.)

# ELECTION BY A DIRECT VOTE.

A REPORT IN WHICH THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT ELECTORAL SYSTEM ARE SET FORTIL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Mr. Southard and Mr. Bicknell, two members of the sub-committee of the House of Representatives which has been devising new machinery for the election of the President and Vice-President, have completed their bill and report. The main features of the former have already been published. The latter, which it is believed will be adopted by the full committee, explains and defends

After referring at some length to the condition of affairs that makes such legislation as is proposed necessary, the sub-committee says of the present electoral system that it has failed to accomplish its

Every reason originally alleged for it has been refuted by experience. Its operation is inequable, and cannot be otherwise. It is aristocratic in its nature and has nothing in common with American notions of Government. It was founded in distrust of the people, and intended as a check upon the popular will. It is peculiarly open to treachery and frand, and it has brought the country to the verge of revolution and anarchy repeatedly. Its main design was to secure a body of men emittent for wisdom and impartiality, able and willing to exercise judgment and choice. The result is that electors are piedged to their party, morally bound not to exercise judgment and choice. Their vote is a naked party vote, and even when honeat it is but an indirect expression of the popular will, where no indirection is necessary or useful. Our ancestors, distrusting the people, interposed electors between the people and the Presidency, but the people are wiser than the politicians. They say that small electoral bodies are dangerous. They know that pledged cicctors are less likely to be corrupted, and by requiring such pledge they take away the life of the electoral system.

The sub-committee refers to the theory, that the son originally alleged for it has been refuted

The sub-committee refers to the theory that the equality of the States is preserved by the electoral system, and that any change will be an infringement on the doctrine of State rights, and con-

It is the people of the State who create all the ma-chinery of the State Government and choose its officers. The people are the State. If a State has the two votes, the same as all the others, in that respect she is the peer of the others, and it makes no difference as t-tate rights whether the two votes are determined b

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1878.

the people directly or by the people indirectly through officers representing them in their corporate capacity. Even in theory, therefore, it is not the electoral system that tends to preserve the equality of the States, but it is the giving each State the two votes that does it, and whether the exercise of these votes is by the people directly or by the people indirectly through electors, the power of the State is precisely the same.

In practice the Electoral system has no tendency to preserve the relative powers of the smaller States. The small States are overslaughed by the present Electoral system. It has happened already that the vote of New-York cast sould by general ticket has decided the election by a few thousand majority, and has not only settled the question for the million voters of the State of New-York, but against a majority of the eight millions who are voters of the United States. The practical effect of the Electoral system has been to increase the relative importance and power of the large States, and the practice of voting the general ticket was introduced by the large States for that purpose, and where introduced all were compelled to foilow it.

The sub-committee points out the dangers attend-

The sub-committee points out the dangers attending an election by the House of Representatives; the absence of remedy in a hundred contingencies under the present system; and the demand for something better that caused the appointment of this committee. Of the bill proposed by the subcommittee, it is said the chief feature of the plan agreed upon by the majority of the sub-committee is that it provides for the election of President by a direct vote of the people instead of an indirect vote

through electors:

It has been approved by great political leaders of both parties at critical periods of the Republic. Its advantages are many. It would enable every voter to vote for the man of his choice, with the absolute certainty that he, and those who voted with him, would receive their proper portion of the electoral vote. A man now can vote for such candidates only as have electors in his own State. No Southern man could have voted for Fremont and Dayton in 1856, because they had no electoral ticket in the South, and even with an electoral ticket, McClellan, with forty-four per cent of the popular vote, obtained only 9 per cent of the electoral vote. Douglas, with 29 per cent of the popular vote, lad but 17 per cent of the popular vote had but 27 per cent of the popular vote. Buch as state of things is unreasonable, and nothing can be said fairly in defence of it.

The third member of the sub-committee, Mr. Her-

The third member of the sub-committee, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, dissents from the opinions of his two colleagues, and will present a report of his own. He thinks the plan of direct voting would be an invasion of the rights of the States, and a step

#### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE HUNT FOR FORTUNES IN HOLLAND.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1878. The State department has received a dispatch from Mr. Birney, the United States Minister at the Hague, in reference to the numerous applications made to him for information and advice by persons in share of the property of some long deceased ancestor in Holland. Notwithstanding the Minister's desire to respond, so far as the daties of his office permit, to requests made by his countrymen, the vagueness of the statements made to him in most cases prevents any investigation being made. There are no general registry or surrogates' offices in Holland, where wills are recessible to the public, as in America. The wills are drawn up by a notary, who retains the original in his possession as a trust, to be guarded by himself and his dence of the festator are known, as well as the time

ver the notary without extensive advertising. In 1852 notification was given that all claims against should be made within five years, after which time daims not established should lapse, and the estates escheat to the Crown. Notwithstanding this fact in the Dutch law, applications are frequently made by persons to share in the inheritance of the property of persons dead for hundreds of years. The claimants cross the ocean or send agents to represent them, at great exocean or send agents to represent them, at creat expense, and on the most imadequate evidence. They seem not seldom to be the dupes of dealgring persens, who work on their credulity. One lady visited The Hague to demand the estate of a Dutch General, who expired suddenty on horseback during a great parade 200 years ago. With interest, her claim would be beyond the ability of any existing government to pay. She brought with her an advocate and a voluminous printed brief. The case had been exausined by the courts, and decided long ago. Another time a lawyer crossed the Atlantic in behalf of the supposed heirs of an estate somewhere. The locality and details were unknown to bim. On being advised to advertise for the nearry who had the will, the expectant emissary abandoned the search and returned to New-York.

AN ESTIMATE AS TO THE GIRAIN CROP.

AN ESTIMATE AS TO THE GRAIN CROP. ment has completed his estimate of the condition and prospects of the crops for the next season. The reports the present season, exceed in acreage any former year. the cereal crop, will, from present appearances and with a favorable season, yield 360,000,000 bushels. The corn yield, it is thought, will not be less than 1,300,000,000 bushels.

A NEW WAY TO PAY PENSIONERS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has approved the bill prepared by the Committee on Appropriations to abolish all pension agencies and to pay pensioners directly from the Treasury. The bill provides that pensioners shall send their voucher dicity to the Treasury, and that drafts for the pensions allow returned, payable at any money order office. It asserted that a saving of \$200,000 a year can be fected by this plan. The present cost of maintaining e pension agencies is \$300,000 a year.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

A Western gentleman, who has recently had a conversation with Eithu B. Washburne, said to-day that the latter assured him in the most positive terms, at he does not intend or desire to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship to succeed Senator Oglesby. Neither does he wish to be again returned to the Lower House. The gentleman insisted, however, that Mr. Washburne would not decline a nomination for Governor of Illinois.

THE CENSUS OF 1880.

The Census Bureau will soon urge upon longress the necessity of taking some speedy measure before active work must begin, and Congress has as yet made no appropriation or given any directions for the work. The bureau will call special attention to the col-lection of information showing the effect upon the colored race of the first decade of its freedom. A GREAT FALLING OFF OF REVENUES.

The reports as to the Internal Revenue receipts for the month just closed show a falling off from the receipts for the corresponding month of 1877 of over \$1,200,000, and a reduction of receipts during the past eight months from the corresponding months of last year of \$5,500,000.

# WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, March 31, 1879.

The Mexican recognition question is likely to come before both Houses of Congress in the course of a few Mr. Fernando Wood will open the discussion on the

tariff question on Thursday with a carefully prepared speech in sopport of his bill.

The first sliver dollars were coined on the 14th of

March; and up to the close of the month \$1,000,000 had been coined. Arrangements are completed under which, during April, the Philadelphia mint will turn out \$1,-750,000. Senator Eaton's bill to allow American registry to forign-built vessels, provides that, from and after the 1st

3,000 tons, the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, may be registered, provided the same be purchased in good faith. ay of July, 1878, foreign-built vessels of not less than Colonel Worthington, in regard to whose case General herman printed a letter in The Washington Post a few

days ago, has written a reply challenging him to allow the proceedings of the Worthington Court Martial to be examined by the Military Committee of either House of Congress. General Sherman will probably take no no-tice of the communication.

In answer to the trade circular of the Department of State, the Consul at Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, suggests that there is room for opening a limited direct trade, say two cargoes annually, in the following articles: Flour, hay, oats, shorts, oatmeal in air-tight cases, kerosene, spirits of turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin, carriage wheels and axles, brooms, wooden pails, buggles, carryalls and cabinet organs.

The House Committee on Education and Labor agreed to report favorably upon the bill introduced by Representative Willis, of Kentucky, to provide a fund of \$250,000 in United States bonds, the interest on which shall be paid to the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, and expended for the benefit of the various institutions throughout the country en-gaged in the education of the blind.

aged in the education of the blind.

The bill of Senator Wallace, declaratory of the meanng of the amendment to the Bankrupt Law, approved June 22, 1874, declares that the true intent and mean ing of that amendment was that no proceedings should be entertained and no adjudication made on said after said 22d day of June, 1874, except in such cases where the petition and proceedings were in conformity with the proceedings of said amendment.

# EUROPE ARMING.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA ALARMED.

SAID TO BE ALLIED.

General uncertainty exists throughout Europe Austria has refused to recognize the Treaty of San Stefano, and intends to organize an army of 400,000 men on the Bosnian frontier. Servia has also decided to remobilize her entire forces being apprehensive that Austria has dangerous designs on her independence. General Ignatieff's mission is said to have failed. The fighting in Thessaly is becoming desperate on both-sides. The insurgents have been driven from Macrinitza, but are entrenching new positions. It is said that Russia and Turker are virtually allied.

#### ENGLAND STILL WARLIKE. SOME GRAND STEP CONTEMPLATED-NO FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED YET.

LONDON, March 31, 1878. Several London correspondents of provincial urnals mention that an impression prevails that the motive for Lord Derby's resignation of the Foreign Ministry was more serious than the calling out of the reserves. They say that a belief is current that some step for safeguarding British interests, like the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea, or the occupation of Gallipoli or the shores of the Bosphorus, has been determined upon. The formal notice calling out the reserve has been prepared.

The report of the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury to succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, is formally contradicted. Nobody has been designated yet for the

FORBEARANCE STRAINED TO THE UTMOST. Some hope that war may be averted is given by The Times. It says, editorially:

The Times. It says, editorially:

Neither the objects Lussia proclaimed at the outset nor the events of the war justified her advance upon Constantinople or her approach to the Besphorus and Dardanelies. As long as she remains in that memoring position, we shall feel that it is necessary to retain our ships in the Sea of Marmora, and so long, consequently, will peace be uncertain. It is Eussia who has treepassed upon the forbearance of England, not England who has shown lack of consideration for her. That forbearance has new been strained to its utmostificity, but nothing but necessity would induce us to assert our rights by force, and a timely and temperate concession on the part of the Russian Cabifett would, without in the least degree compromising the interests of Russia, insure the peace of Europe.

Paris papers publish a telegram from Athens stating that a rumor is current there that England has asked permission to encamp an expeditionary corps on Greek territory. LONDON, Monday, April 1, 1878.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Times reports that "English merchant vessels at Galatz have been ordered by their owners to sail immediately.

even without cargo." RUSSIA SAID TO BE MORE CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, Monday, April 1, 1878.

The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says in consequence of Austria's refusal to come to an arrangement with Russia it is believed that Prince Cortschakoff has already informed Lord Loftus that Russia is ready to yield to England's demand in

regard to the Congress."

The Standard's report from Berlin that Russia is ready to yield to England's demand should be reserved with reserve, as both the Agence Russe and Journal de St. Petersbourg yesterday opposed further concession on the part of Russia. ANOTHER WAR DEEMED CERTAIN.

Petersburg, telegraphs on Sunday as follows:
War is now regarded as almost inevitable. The vame hope that a diplomatic formula might be found for the renewal of negotiations has been destroyed by Levid Leacousfield's deciaration that the question at issue is not a matter of form but one of essential reality.

AUSTRIA REJECTS THE TREATY. IGNATIEFF LEAVES VIENNA-A LARGE AUSTRIAN FORCE TO BE MOBILIZED.

VIENNA, March 31, 1878. General Ignatieff left for St. Petersburg this

The semi-official Montag's Ecruc says: "General Ignatieff ascertained from Count Andrassy that Austria rejects the Treaty of Peace signed at San Stefano, as clashing with both her own and European interests. Count Andrassy also General Ignatioff of Austria's interests with great exactness, but General Ignatical, being without power to conclude any arrangement whatever, could only make note of the declaration, and

A special to the Patrie from Vienna says a rumor is current there that the immediate mobilization of 400,000 men on the Bosnian frontiers has been ordered.

report it to his Government."

The Temps's Vienna dispatch reports that in consequence of a demonstration in the Hungarian Diet on Saturday, when an allusion to an understanding with England was cheered, M. Tisza, chief of the Hungarian Ministry, has been summoned to Vienna, All the Vienna correspondents of the London journals concur in the statement that General Ignatical's mission has failed. The intention of Russia to organize the principality of Bulgaria and occupy it for two years, is beheved to have been one of the principal obstacles to an understanding.

# SERVIA CALLING OUT HER ARMY.

Belgrade, March 31, 1878.

It is stated that the immediate remobilization of he whole Servian forces has been ordered in consequence of the report made by the committee of the Austrian General Staff, that the Treaty of San Stefano would compel Austria to extend her mili-tary power over Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Albania.

### RUSSIA ANSWERS ENGLAND. THE CZAR PREPARED TO DEPEND HIS SPOILS.

St. PETERSBURG, March 31, 1878. A semi-official article in the Journal de St. Petersboarg. Prince Gortschakoff's organ, comments on Lord Beaconsfield's speech on Thursday last. It says: Lord Beaconsfield's speech on Thurselay last. It says:

The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the Sca of Marmora and England's possession of Gibraliar and Maita.

The calling out of the reserves, notwithstanding the statement that it does not imply war, it another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all the promises. She did not insert in the treaty of San Stefano a single stimulation clashing with the interests of others, or injuriously affecting them by its reservations. Russia is conscious of baving neglected nothing which could secure to the East an era of prosperity and to Europe long years of peace. She will depoin deeply aberrations which may counteract her parelie work; but at the same time size will await, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sacrifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish.

Buchanest, March 31, 1878.

BUCHAREST, March 31, 1878.

It is stated on good authority that the Russian Quartermaster's Department in Roumania has been ordered to engage 10,000 carts. The Russians have forbidden the export of cereals from the lower Danube. A MILITARY COUNCIL HELD.

The Turks have reoccupied Bujukdere. The vacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Turks has been deferred for the present. The Grand Duks Nicholas to-day presided over a grand military council at San Stefano. He will visit the Sultan

#### ENGLISH DESIGNS ON TENEDOS. London, Monday, April 1, 1878.

The English have landed a large quantity of war material on the island of Tenedos. RUSSIA TRIES TO BRIBE AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Monday, April 1, 1878.

The Times's special telegram from Berlin states that Russia has informed Austria that she would observe a friendly neutrality if Austria seized the

western provinces of Turkey. Austria is not likely

tween the Russians and Turks has been brought about by the efforts of Reouf Pasha, Minister of War, and Osman Pasha, Commander-in-Chiet, who removed the obstacles to the Grand Duke Nicholas's visit to Constantimopie, and inspired the Sultan with a cordial feeling toward the Grand Duke. The same correspondent also says that he learns on fair authority that the Turkish says that he fearns of an authority fine the positions recently occupied near the Bosphorus that the Russians would no longer find anything to prevent them from marching to the coast and seizing the forts which command the entrance to the Black Sea.

#### HOW THE CONGRESS FAILED. RESERVATIONS MADE BY RUSSIA.

The correspondence concerning the conference is published to-day. The facts are substantially enther reported. Austria is the only government reliance he puts on their wise counsel, trusting and as hitherto reported. Austria is the only government reliance he puts on their wise counsel, trusting and begging that it may never fall him. It was the desired which expressed an opinion about England's demand for the submission of all the articles of the Treaty of the Universal Church should rest on the Council of Cart which expressed an opinion about Engiand's demand for the submission of all the articles of the Treaty of for the submission of all the articles of the Treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. Austria thought the reservation of full liberty of action by the Powers a sufficient guarantee, and that it was not to the interest of England or Austria to raise difficulties on this point. The preliminary conference of ambassadors at Berliu was suggested by Prince Bismarcs and immediately declined by England, because she deemed it useless. In a conversation with Lord Loftus, the British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, said that if the Congress made any modifications in the treaty they would be subject to further arrangements between Russia and Turkey, Russia could only accept discussion of those points of the treaty affecting European interests. Sir Henry Eihot, the British Ambassador at Gortschakoff the Russian Premier, Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, bedden to Vienna, telegraphed to Lord Derby, on the 23d lost, that he was trustworthily informed that Prince Gortschakoff the Russian would not allow the question of the Scottsch Hierarchy, no aliusion what of the creaty affecting European interests. Sir Henry Eihot, the British Ambassador at Gortschakoff told the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg that Russia would not allow the question of the Scottsch Hierarchy, no aliusion what of the Congress and decidedly most liberal of the Cardinals, as bourt them views which were expected to actuate his policy in many which were expected to actuate his policy in his dealing with the civil powers."

THE EARL OF DERBY'S SUCCESSOR. LONDON, Monday, April 1, 1878. The Daily Telegraph positively asserts that the Marquis of Salisbury wall succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

THE SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE. ENGLAND SOUNDING THE PORTE.

A special telegram to The Standard, dated Constantinople, Friday, states that "If the English fleet is not withdrawn the Russians will occupy Constantinople with the approval of the Sultan."

The same correspondent understands that Mr. Layard, in accordance with the instructions of the British Government, has asked the Porte what its attitude will be in the event of an Angle-Russian war. Saivet Pasha re-plied that he was personally inclined to neutrality, but he would submit the matter to the Council.

The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople, tele-

thority, that the Sultan told the Grand Duke Nicholas that he would not fight against England. The Russians will occupy Bojukdere on Monday."

## FIERCE FIGHTING IN THESSALY. ATHENS, March 31, 1878.

An official telegram from Volo announces that flerce fighting has occurred at Macrinitza between the insurgents and Turks. Several Turkish ships are bombarding the villages on the coast. MACRINITZA CAPTURED.

A Turkish force, estimated at 10,000, has stormed the insurgent position on Mount Pelion and captured Macrinitza. The insurgents are entreuching new positions. The losses on both sides were heavy. News of another battle is momentarily expected.

RUSSO-TURKISH NOTES. Lospon, Monday, April 1, 1878.

General Zimmermann's corps has been ordered to Moidavia immediately.

A Belgrade telegram to The Standard states that General Markovitz, commander of the Duclevatz brigade, has been arrested for high treason. Many other arrests

General Ignatiof has concluded not to visit Berlin, but will proceed at ones to St. Petersburg and report the result of his mission to the Czar.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Walker Bros. & Co.'s son claims he was ready to settle, but that Fraieiga would not sign the deed. wholesaie dry goods store, was damaged by fire and water last night. The stock was injured to the extent of

tt North British and Mercantie... 10,000 | Hofman, of New-York Hof 5,000 Mobile Underwise 5,000 Royal, of London. 5,000 Connecticut Fire. 5,000 Total. \$15,000 The building owned by C. W. Goyer was damaged to the extent of \$2,500, and was insured in the Herando, of Memphis, for \$15,000.

AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS .- LOSS \$57,000. Springfield, Mass., March 31 .- A fire detroyed section No. 5 of the Mason Car Company's building on Taylor-at, yesterday. The Connecticut Valley

Chromo-Lithograph Company lose \$50,000; insured for \$34,000. Seymour & Prother, paper-box manufacturers, \$4,000; insured for \$3,500. The loss on the building is \$3,000; fully insured. TWO BUILDINGS DAMAGED IN BEAVERST. A fire broke out Saturday morning, at No. 86 Beaver-st., and soon spread to the adjoining building

A barn at Knickerbocker and Cooper-aves., Brooklyn, was completely destrayed by fire, Saurday, evening. The loss was \$3,000; msured for \$2,500. The barn belonged to the estate of the late Mrs. Hannels belonged to the estate of the late Mrs. Hannels belonged to the estate of the late Mrs. Hannels belonged to the estate of the late Mrs. Was accessed on suspecion of having set fire to the

BOLD ROBBERS AND A COWARDLY NEIGHBOR glary was perpetrated early yesterday morning at Wes emport, opposite this place. The store of J. S. Jameson was entered, and the safe in the office was blown open and rifled of its contents, consisting of a considerable amount of money and bends. No clue to the televes has yet been discovered. A neigh-

#### PASTORAL CHANGES. HARTFORD, Conn., March 31 .- The Rev. Dr. C. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Samuel A. Clark,

The Rev. Mr. Mcredith preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, and will accept the pasionate of the Congregational Church in East Hartford. B.Crane to-lay resigned the pastorate of the South Baptist Colored, convicted of the murder of John Lee, has been Church in this city to accept a call to the First Eaptist sentenced to be hanged Tuesday, April 26, next.

Park Race track will be sold next [Friday. Mr. Withers, Fack Race track will be sold next [Friday. Mr. Withers, of the National Jockey Club, has bought the fence and expects to purchase the track.

John Chamberlain's Club House, near the West End Hotel, will be sold April 25.

The hotel season will open here June 10.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S PRISONER,
Superintendent Walling marched a prisoner into Police Headquarters last night, having captured himself in some part of the city. The variation of the city of the c Superintendent Walling marched a prisoner into Police Hendquarters last night, having emptored himself in some part of the city. The veteran effect was not content until he belocked him up in a cell. The object of the arrest is not known, but the prisoner is said to be a notorious criminal, who will be held for use in effecting additional captures of the band to which he belongs.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

SEAFORTH, Ont., March 30.—The safe of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's office here was blown open early this moraing, and \$500 stoles.

Spiring Field, Mass., March 31.—The body of Juo.

Mecks, of New-Salem who has been missing nearly three weeks, was found today in wenterly, several mile from the house where he was last reen. On the nighbor has disasserated the decided the manufacturing establishments in the survey has been missing nearly three weeks, was found today in wenterly to the disasseration of the Rev. Dr. Burgeus as Bishop of Quincy.

CHESTLE, Penn., March 31.—The printing machines a publish demonstration in this city against Mr. Wood's march 31.—The bank of South.

Develo, Col. March 31.—The bank of South.

this morang, and \$500 stokes.

Springphero, Mass., March 31.—The body of Juo. Weeks, of Newsdatem, who has been missing nearly three, weeks, was found today in Wenders, should mile from the house where in the man of the might of his stanger of the mile from the house where in the mile from the house where it is not the mile from the house where it is not the mile from the from the from the from the first the from the first the from th

REPORTED RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 31, 1878.

The correspondent at Pera of The Times tell egraphs that he believes a thorough understanding by the state of the correspondent at Pera of The Times tell egraphs that he believes a thorough understanding by the state of the correspondent at Pera of The Times tell egraphs that he believes a thorough understanding by the state of the correspondent o

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

# POPE LEO'S ALLOCUTION.

LONDON, March 31, 1878.

"Pope Leo's allocution," a Rome telegram to The Times says, "delivered at the Consistory on Thursday, gives the Italians general satisfaction. The allusion to the Church's captivity is very mild. His Holiness exon the relations which it is intended should exist between the Pope and the Cardinals. The Sacred College typifics the Council of Seventy called by Moses to be his assist-ants and advisers in the government of the people of Israel. He wishes the Cardinals to be his by-standers and fellow-laborers, and, lest it should be thought that merely

## CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY RETURNING. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) ROME, March 31, 1878.

His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, took his farewell of the Pepe to-day. He will leave here on Monday on his way home. The Rev. Father Kirby, rector of the Irish College, has been appointed Domestic Pre-

# THE NEW GERMAN APPOINTMENTS. Bert IN, March 31, 1878. The appointments of Count von Eulenburg,

hephew of Count F. A. von Eulenburg, the former Min-later, to the Ministry of the Interior, Herr Maybaca to the Ministry of Commerce, Herr Hobrecht to the Min-tary of Finance, and Dr. Achenbach to the Governorship of West Pressin, are gazetted.

# NICARAGUA TIELDS TO GERMANY. The Government of Nicaragua has accepted

the conditions proposed by Germany. THE AUSTRALIAN CRISIS OVER. MELBOURNE, March 29 .- The political crisis

has terminated. The Legislative Council passed a bill for the payment of the members of the Assembly, where upon the Assembly passed the Appropriation Act without that item.

# THE PISTOL AT PINE PLAINS.

A QUARREL ABOUT A FORECLOSURE SALE ENDING IN THE SHOOTING OF AN OLD FARMER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

POUGHEEPSIE, March 31.—The shooting sifair at Pine Plains, yesterday, has caused much excitement there. The wounded man is Edward Thompson, a farmer seventy-two years old. Colonel Fraleigh sold Thompson's farm and had advertised to sell the stock at auction Saturday afternoon. Visiting the farm on the morning with Constable H. C. Smith, he found the road leading to the house can off by a fence. Thompson met him at the frare and words ensured, when Thompson knocked Fraicital down with a sick, and also struck the officer. The latter drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck Thompson in the breast, and glaucing upward loaded near the nock. Thompson's son advanced to strike the officer with a clab, when the latter pointed a revolver at him, and Thompson says fired it, but the latter was not bit. Afterward Thompson's son and the officer were both arrested on counter charges of intent to kith. Colonel Fraleigh was budly headen and incontined to his bed. The elder Thompson is in a critical condition, the ball not having been extracted. The fight was over the Thompson homestend, which Fraleigh was detains he was ready to settle, but that Fraleigh was detains he was ready to settle, but that Fraleigh wond put sign the deed. POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31 .- The shooting

# A WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER MISSING.

BOYD ELIOT DISAPPEARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THIS CITY—FEARS OF FOUL PLAY.
Inspector Dilks was informed, late last night, that Boyd Eliot, the well-known mechanical engineer and patent solicitor, of No. 917 Broadway, disappeared several days ago, and all search for him had proved unavailing. When last seen, Mr. Eliot purchased a ticket

in Philadelphia for New-York, and checked his baggage for this city. He sent a telegram to his friends in this city, telling them that he would arrive here that night, but he did not appear. His friends found that (Mr. Ellot did not leave Philadelphia in the train which brought his baggage. The boltes of that city were put on the cases and sparch there and in the neighboring towns was without success. Mr. Ellot had a large sum of money on his person, and it is leared that he was foully dealt with. As a last resort, the friends have now determined to have this city searched. Mr. Ellot's soft stated last night that his father was in possession of valuable testimenty in patent suffix involving large sums of maney, and he feats he has been put out of the way. Another theory is that he has become inside. Inspector Dike had a general alarm sent out to all the station-nonses at an early hour this norming, and also assigned some of the hest detectives of the Central Office to work up the case. The inspector, however, is of the opinion that Mr. Ellot is not in New York, but has been induced to visit some of the towns in New-Jersey. would arrive here that night, but he

Pottsville., Penn., March 31 .- A general resumption of mining operations in the Schnykill region will take place to-morrow. The allotment to: March was very small in proportion to the capacity of the mmes, giving only one week's work during the mouth, which, together with the general suspension of operations in February, has caused great destitution among the mining classes. The ACID.

OLD ROBBERS AND A COWARDLY NEIGHBOR

PIEDMONT, W. Va., March 31.—A bold burtrade throughout this section.

#### ST. JOHN'S RIVER IMPROVEMENT. JACKSONVILLE, Fia., March 31.-Captain

James B. Eads hos been here for the past few days making an examination of the river with a view to ascertaining if the channel at the mouth can be improved. of James B. Eads hee been No clue to the theves has yet been interested. A new first the most can be set with the set with SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

WINNIPEG, March 31.—Track laying on the

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, March 31.—The Monmouth miledaily.

Mr. Withorn St. John, N. B., March 30.—The severest snow Mr. Withorn St. John, N. B., March 30.—The severest snow and continues to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The subscriptions to the United States 4 per cent born at the office of the substressore, in San Francisco, during the past month, aggregate only \$21,200.